

Applicant(s): JAMES A. STARKEY  
Serial No.: 09/919,052  
Filed: July 31, 2001

REMARKS

This application was examined with claims 1 through 26. Claims 14 through 26 are allowed. The Examiner rejects claims 1 through 3 and objects to claims 4 through 13. Claims 1, 4, 6, 7, 15, 20 and 21 are amended. Claims 1 through 26 remain in the application.

Applicant requests reconsideration and reexamination of the above-identified application in view of the amendments made to the specification and claims. The following remarks state Applicant's bases for making this request and are organized according to the Examiner's Action by paragraph number.

Examiner's Action, Paragraph 2

The Examiner notes the Draftsperson has objected to the drawings. Formal drawings to overcome these objections are being submitted.

Examiner's Action, Paragraph 3

The Examiner rejects claims 1, 4 and 15 on the basis of certain informalities. Applicant is amending the claims to correct these informalities. Applicant respectfully submits that none of these amendments should be construed as narrowing the scope of the claims.

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Examiner's Action, Paragraph 4

The Examiner rejects claims 1 through 13, 20 and 21 identifying specific language. In the claim 6 the term "it" is replaced with "the application" and "further" is inserted after "manager". The phrase "list of" has been deleted from claim 7. Claim 20 is amended to refer to claim 19 rather than claim 14; this provides an antecedent basis for "the incorporating means" in claim 19. In claim 21 the phrase "homonym list" is changed to "homonym chain" to be consistent with other language in the claim.

Again respectfully submits that these changes are solely for the purposes of clarification and should not be construed as narrowing the scope of the claims.

Examiner's Action, Paragraph 5

The Examiner rejects claims 1 through 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5,987,480 issued to Donohue et al. ("the Donohue patent") for a method and system for delivering documents customized for a particular user over the internet using embedded dynamic content. Summarizing the Examiner's position, it is argued that the Donohue patent teaches a web generator, an interface for generating a modified user request that identifies one of the applications in an application store, an application

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manager, a templates manager and template store. The Examiner further argues with respect to claim 2, that the templates manager responds by generating a template object. With respect to claim 3, the Examiner argues that the templates manager includes a pointer to a template set object for the application.

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

As Applicant understands it, the Donohue patent discloses a method for generating web pages. Templates serve as a basis for each web page and apparently each template corresponds to a complete web page. For a given page, there is a template for each browser to insure compatibility.

When an application calls for a web page, the name of the web page and the browser identification form a unique name. The system then goes through a structured directory tree search to retrieve the first instance of the template with the unique name. This should be the only instance of the template in the store. After the template is populated with any information according to dynamic tags and various flow directives, the web page is transmitted back to the calling application or user.

Applicant's invention as defined in claim 1 includes a template store for a plurality of templates in which at least two templates have the same name. When an application calls for a template, a template manager generates a template object

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that includes all the information in the template and a template set object. A selection is then made of a particular template object based upon selection criteria. Any information required for the web page is inserted in the template object which then serves as the basis for the generation of a web page by means of an interface that converts the data from the template object into a form appropriate for a specific browser.

Claim 1 defines templates having names, bodies and selection criteria. Applicant sees nothing in the Donohue patent that constitutes selection criteria. Any argument that the file name extensions constitute selection criteria must fail. The term "selection" connotes the process of selecting one of many. However, in the context of the Donohue patent, the file name is used in a structured search. Only the first template with the name will be called. For a given application no other template will be retrieved. Consequently there is no "selection".

In accordance with claim 1 the application manager identifies all the templates in the template store related to the application. In accordance with the Donohue patent only one template is ever identified.

In accordance with claim 1 the interface converts a representation of the web page into a form that is compatible with the user's web browser. There is no conversion in the

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Donohue patent as each template is, by definition, in a form that is compatible with a particular browser.

Claim 2 defines a template manager that generates a template object for each template and a template set object for each application. Applicant sees nothing in the Donohue patent that corresponds to or suggests the claimed template object and/or template set object.

Claim 3 defines a template manager that includes a pointer to a template set object for the application. As the Donohue patent does not disclose a template set object, Applicant respectfully submits the Donohue patent can not disclose or suggest a pointer to such a template set object.

Therefore Applicant respectfully submits that each of claims 1 through 3 defines a structure that is different from the disclosure of the Donohue patent. Applicant further submits that these differences would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant made his invention.

#### Examiner's Action, Paragraph 6

The Examiner objects to claims 4 through 13 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but indicates they would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicant believes that claims 1 through 3 are allowable. Consequently

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Applicant is not rewriting claims 4 and 9 in independent form at this time.

The Examiner further makes a statement of allowability. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider this statement of allowability in view of these amendments.

Examiner's Action, Paragraph 7

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner has allowed claims 14 through 26. Applicant does agree with the statement of reasons for indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 14 through 26.

Examiner's Action, Paragraph 8

The Examiner notes other prior art of record including U.S. Patent No. 6,212,536 to Klassen et al. for a method for generating web browser sensitive pages and U. S. Patent No. 6,230,173 to Ferrell et al. for a method for creating structured documents in a publishing system. Applicant has reviewed these references and sees nothing in these references that either singly or in combination with the Donohue patent or any other references of record, anticipates or suggests the invention as set forth in claims 1 through 26.

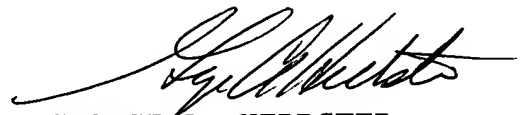
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#### Summary

Applicant has amended claims 1, 4, 6, 7, 15, 20 and 21 for the purpose of overcoming some informalities and unclear statements in the claims. Applicant believes that each of claims 1 through 3, the only claims rejected on art, define web page generators that are different from those disclosed in the Donohue patent. Applicant further submits that the differences including those enumerated above, would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and allow claims 1 through 26.

If there are any questions, we urge the Examiner to call us collect.

Respectfully Submitted,



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